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A forest fire-fighting organization must function in the same manner as a city fire department. It must be organized under the direction of one head and must have foremen and subforemen for the crews working on the fire line. The detection organization must be particularly keen in the technique of quickly discerning the slightest wisp of smoke and must see to it that the report is immediately sent to the fire dispatcher or the ranger in charge of operations on the district or the range upon receipt of the report. The ranges or districts send fire fighters to the location of the fire. These fire fighters take with them pack outfit, tools, and provisions. If the smoke indicates a large fire, additional men and supplies are sent to assist. In addition to rangers and fire guards, the many crews which are working throughout the forest on roads and trails or other improvements are used as reserves to augment the fire-fighting force whenever they are needed. When it is found that these first lines of defense do not cope with the situation, then additional help is called upon from communities and cities throughout the adjacent region.



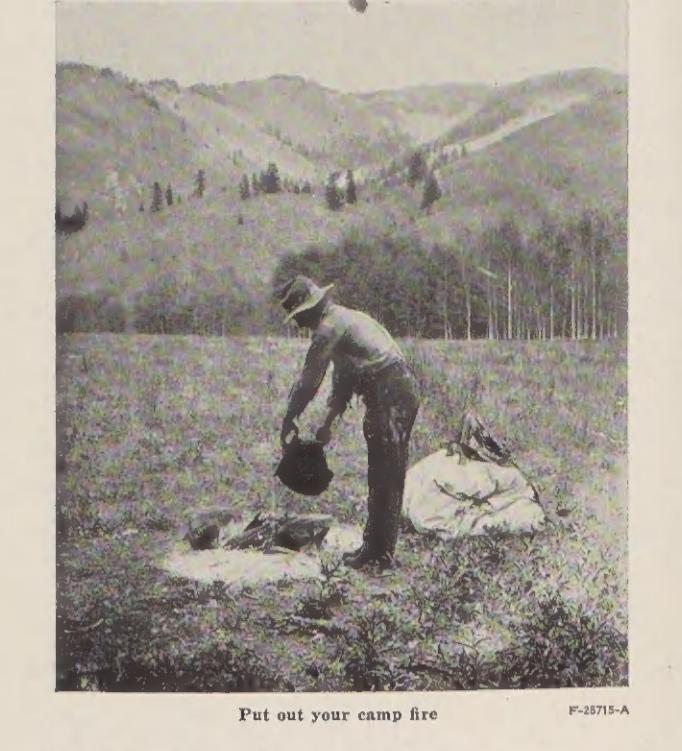
In order to save valuable timber, to protect game, wild life, and even human life; to preserve beautiful camping places, and to conserve the purity of streams for fishing as well as for irrigation and domestic use, the following six rules for preventing fires should be carefully followed:

1. **Matches.**—Be sure your match is out. Break it in two before you throw it away.
2. **Tobacco.**—Be sure that pipe ashes and cigar or cigarette stubs are dead before throwing them away. Never throw them into brush, leaves, or needles.
3. **Making camp.**—Before building a fire, scrape away all inflammable material from a spot 5 feet in diameter. Dig a hole in the center, and in it build your camp fire. Keep your fire small. Never build it against trees or logs or near brush.
4. **Breaking camp.**—Never break camp until your fire is out and dead.
5. **Brush burning.**—Never burn slash or brush in windy weather or while there is the slightest danger that the fire will get away.
6. **How to put out a camp fire.**—Stir the coals while soaking them with water. Turn small sticks and drench both sides. Wet the ground around the fire. If you can't get water, stir in dirt instead, and tread it down until packed tight over and around the fire. Be sure the last spark is dead.

BURNED TIMBER PRODUCES NO REVENUE

7

Next to fire perhaps insects are the greatest destroyers of timber. Throughout all forested regions the damage done by these silent workers is said to rival that of damage by fire, which is considered to be the greatest of forest enemies.



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Put out your camp fire

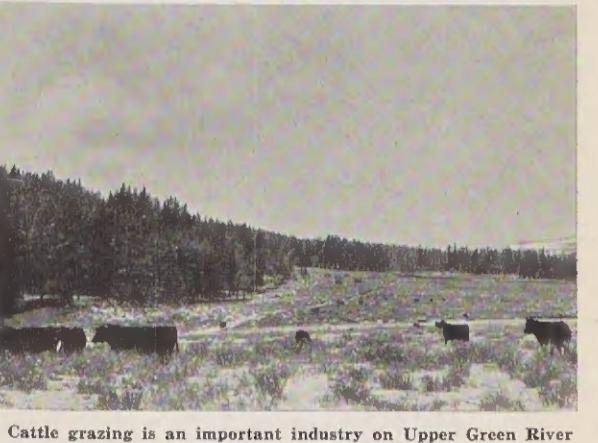
Throughout the Wyoming Forest insects are doing considerable damage, but particularly is this the case in the Greys River region. Here an insect known as the Mountain Pine Beetle (*Dendroctonus monticola*) has become a serious menace to all lodgepole pine timber, and in recent years has done more damage to this forest than have fires. The insect does its deadly work by boring through the bark and then

cutting a channel, usually up and down the tree, between the bark and the wood. When many insects cut these channels, they interrupt the regular flow of the sap and sooner or later the tree must die.

The Government has spent many thousands of dollars annually in its attempt to stop the progress of this epidemic in the Greys River region.

LIVESTOCK

Throughout all this mountainous country there are many meadows and slopes covered with grass and shrubs which are highly valuable for grazing of livestock. There are some 30,000 head of cattle and horses and some 250,000 sheep authorized to graze on this forest during the summer months. These



Cattle grazing is an important industry on Upper Green River

stock graze mostly during the months of June, July, August, September, and October. Land owners in and adjacent to the forest realize a very material value in meat production from this grazing. For example, lambs coming on to the forest generally weigh about 35 pounds each and leave the forest

known as deferred and rotation grazing is practiced on most of the ranges. By this method the stock are moved from one section of the range to another in much the same manner as pastures are rotated on the farm, thus providing for certain portions of the forest on the range to mature and seed each year.

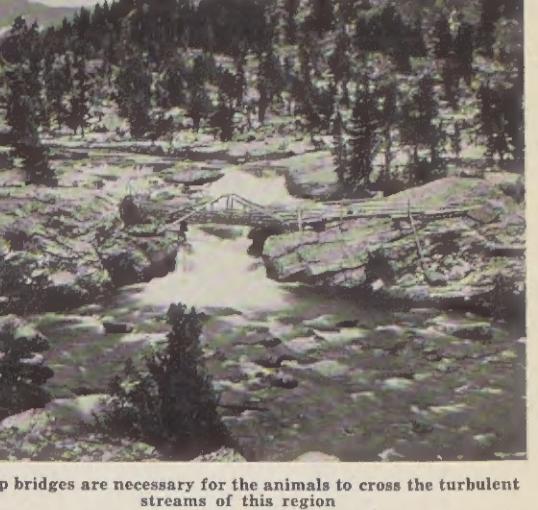
Within the Green River Valley there are many famous cattle ranches handling large numbers of cattle, some of them having in the neighborhood of 4,000 head. The principal sheep-raising communi-

ties are in the vicinity of Cokeville and Rock Springs where there are large outlays, some of them owning as many as 30,000 sheep.

In early days the Green River region, as well as adjacent country, was the scene of many range wars between sheep and cattle interests, both contending for the valuable grazing lands of the territory.

IMPROVEMENTS

Roads and trails are perhaps the most important improvements on the forest for the use of the general public and to enable the rangers to properly admin-



Sheep bridges are necessary for the animals to cross the turbulent streams of this region

ister and protect the forest resources. Fifteen hundred miles of trails and roads have been built. These roads and trails are maintained in serviceable condition each year by special crews or by the local force of rangers. In addition to these improvements there are many others, such as telephone lines, cabins, and other structures used for headquarters for rangers and other men working on the forest. There are about 260 miles of telephone lines ramifying throughout the forest, to facilitate forest work and administration and for use in emergency such as fires, accidents, etc. These telephones are available for use by the public.

11

Awheel and Afoot on the Wyoming Forest

Special Points of Interest

1. Green River Lakes and glaciers at the head of Green River.
2. The general large and small lakes region from New York Lake south to Big Sandy Creek, all on the southeast portion of the forest.
3. Greys River, located on the northwest portion of forest.
4. The Periodic Spring, 7 miles east of Afton, Wyo.



IT IS YOUR FOREST—HELP KEEP IT GREEN

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PREACH AND PRACTICE CARE WITH FIRE

9

THE GREEN RIVER VALLEY—PICTURE OF WATER

operator's privilege.

